

ATTACHMENT B



**Montana Fish,
Wildlife & Parks**

RAUNDAL COULEE CONSERVATION EASEMENT

Draft MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Management Plan, dated as of _____, 2013, is entered into by **THOMAS S. and KAREN A. BROWNING**, whose principal address is P.O. Box 64, Fallon, MT 59326 (hereafter referred to as the "Landowner" or "Tom and Karen Browning Ranch") and the **MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS**, whose address is 1420 East Sixth Avenue, P.O. Box 200701, Helena, Montana 59620-0701 (hereafter referred to as "FWP" or the "Department").

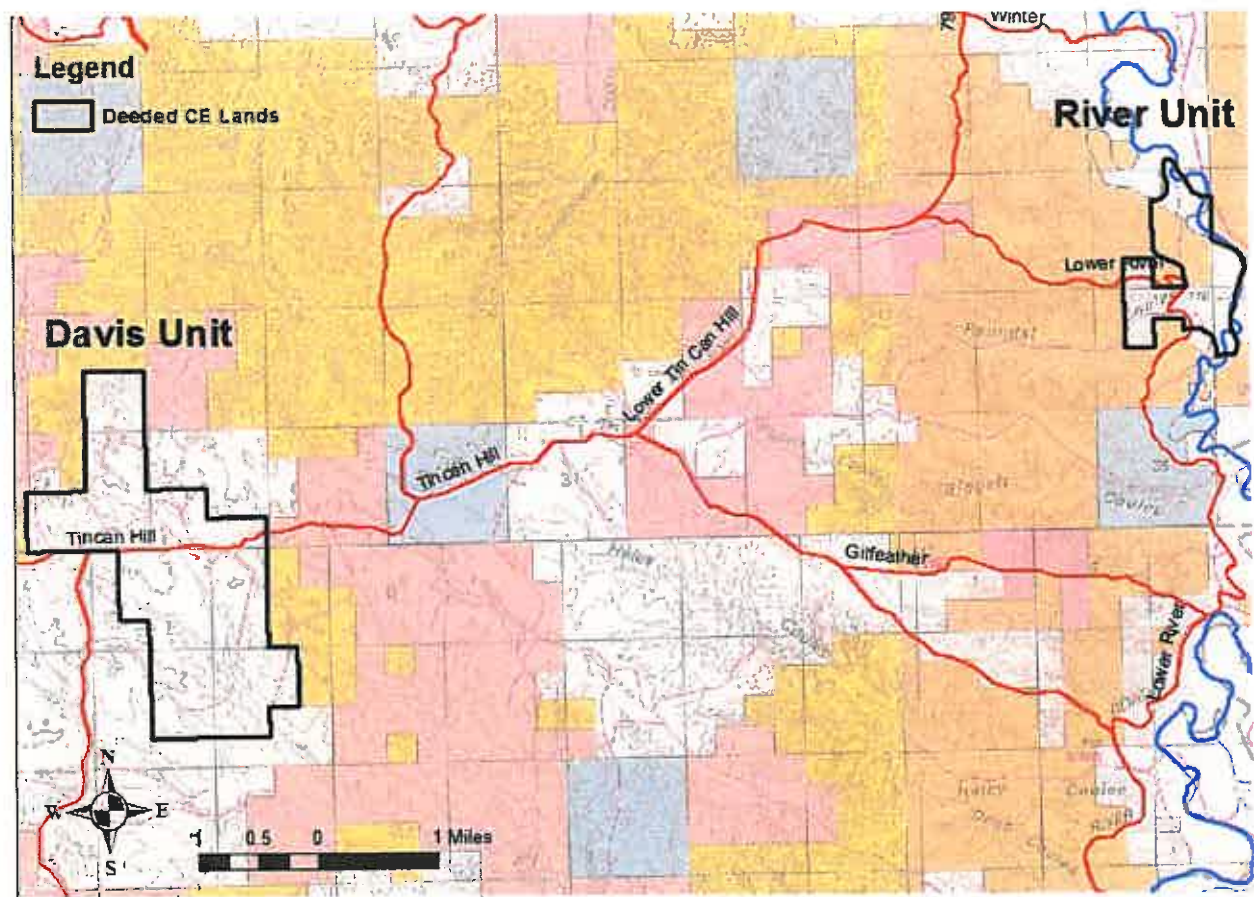
This Management Plan is being entered into pursuant to Section XX.X. of that certain Deed of Conservation Easement and Public Access Easement granted by Thomas S. and Karen A. Browning to the Department on _____, 2014 and recorded in Book __, Page __ of the records of Petroleum County, Montana, and pursuant to Section XX.X of the certain Deed of Conservation Easement and Public Access Easement Granted by Thomas S. and Karen A. Browning to the Department on _____, 2014 and recorded in Book __, Page __ of the records of Garfield County, Montana (the "Easement").

This Management Plan serves as a flexible link between Conservation Easement terms intended to endure in perpetuity and changeable conditions and situations on the land. It is a living document, to be reviewed periodically by FWP and the Landowner, and to be amended as needed upon agreement of both parties. Its function is to document strategies for land management in which FWP and the Tom and Karen Browning Ranch would be cooperating to ensure consistency with the terms and intent of the Conservation Easement (CE). The principal strategy is periodic meetings with the landowner and field monitoring of compliance with CE terms. Additionally, this Management Plan details strategies for managing native grazing lands, timber, controlling noxious weeds and allowing public access as guaranteed in the CE.

I. Introduction

The purpose of the Raundal Coulee Conservation Easement (hereafter, Raundal Coulee CE) is to preserve and protect the conservation values of the Land, particularly the habitat the Land provides for its wildlife as well as the agricultural and historic resources into perpetuity. The 2,596-acre Tom and Karen Browning Ranch (which makes up the Raundal Coulee CE) is located approximately 15 miles north of Mosby, Montana in Petroleum and Garfield Counties (FWP Regions 4 and 7; Figure 1). The Ranch is comprised of two parcels – a 2,080-acre parcel primarily composed of native sagebrush grassland and plains forest (hereafter, "Davis Unit"), and a 515-acre parcel of plains riparian habitat including ~3.5 miles of Musselshell River frontage bordered by steep bluffs above the River (hereafter, "River Unit.")

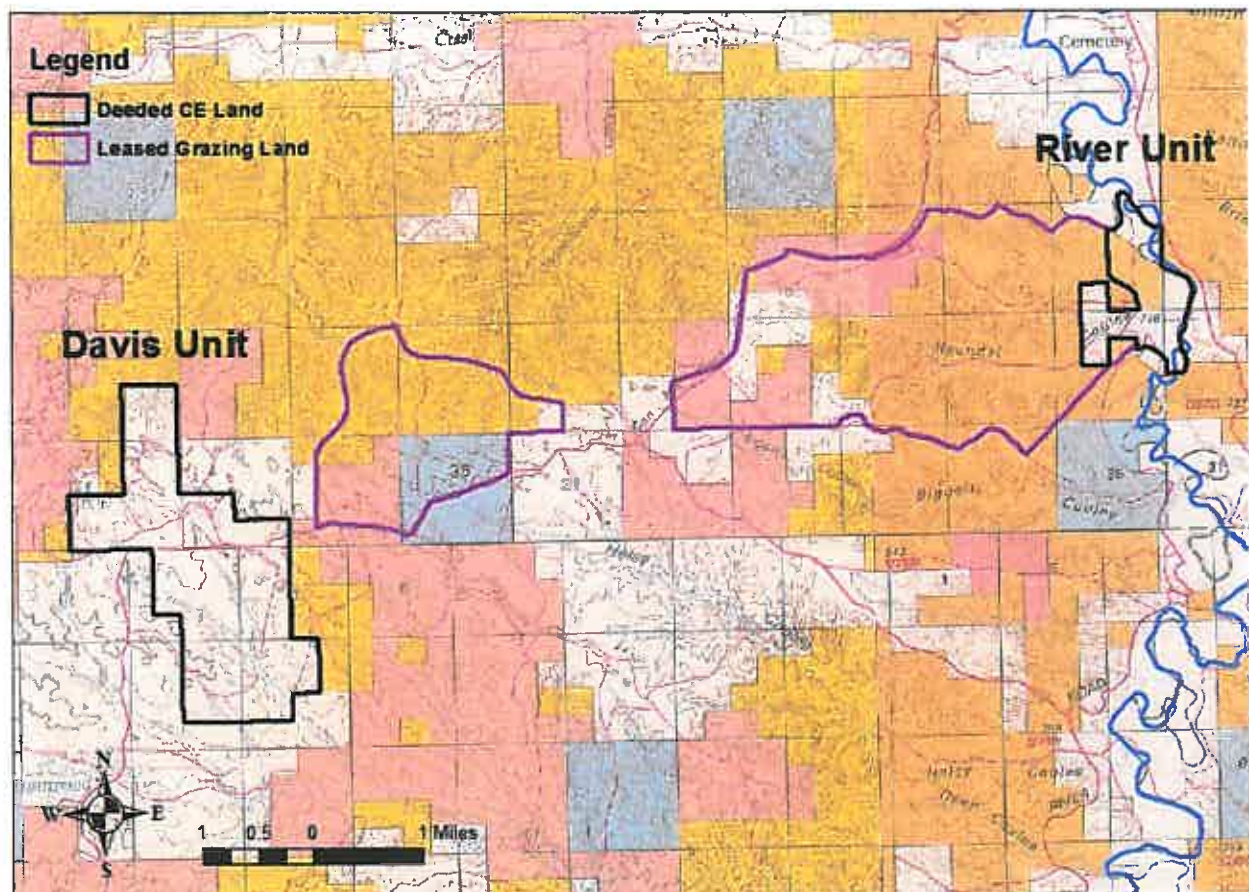
Figure 1. Deeded Tom and Karen Browning Ranch land making up the Raundal Coulee CE.



The River Unit is the more productive and diverse of the two units, consisting of a plains cottonwood/green ash-dominated overstory with willow, silver sage, chokecherry, and buffaloberry understory and flood-irrigated alfalfa fields. Plains forest habitat in the steep bluffs of the River Unit and in the Davis Unit consists of ponderosa pine and Rocky Mountain juniper groves interspersed with native grass parks. Larger draws contain plains cottonwood and green ash stands, but major understory components are skunkbush sumac, Wyoming big sagebrush, and horizontal juniper. Dominant shrubs in Davis Unit include Wyoming big sagebrush, silver sagebrush, and skunkbush sumac. Native grass species include western wheatgrass, little bluestem, needle and thread grass, and bluebunch wheatgrass. Approximately 328 acres of the Davis Unit is devoted to small grain production.

The deeded property (both units combined) contains approximately 217 acres of irrigated cropland, 350 acres of dry cropland, 1,956 acres of native rangeland/riparian habitat, and 16 acres of farmstead. In addition to deeded land, a BLM grazing allotment runs between the two units providing 762 AUMs of leased grazing land (4,712 acres BLM, 385 acres DNRC, 467 acres private, for a total of 5,564 leased acres; Figure 2).

Figure 2. Deeded Tom and Karen Browning Ranch land and leased BLM/DNRC land used for grazing.



The property borders and provides access to BLM and DNRC school trust lands. The Tom and Karen Browning Ranch has allowed hunting since its initial purchase, and was among the first to enroll in the FWP Block Management Program when it established in 1985. In addition to public access during the archery and general hunting seasons, the Tom and Karen Browning Ranch has traditionally allowed year-round access for fishing, shed antler hunting, turkey hunting, and other recreational pursuits.

The Tom and Karen Browning Ranch is managed as a working cattle ranch, simultaneously maintaining wildlife habitats throughout. Primary game/furbearer species inhabiting the Tom and Karen Browning Ranch and adjoining public lands include elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, antelope, mountain lion, bobcat, beaver, sharp-tailed grouse, Hungarian partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, mourning doves, and potentially sage-grouse. Numerous species of birds and other non-game wildlife inhabit the riparian area along the Musselshell River and upland areas of the ranch.

Funding for the Raundal Coulee CE is being provided through Habitat Montana, which is administered by the Department pursuant to 87-1-209 (Montana Code Annotated), created to acquire interests in "important habitat that is seriously threatened" for the purposes of protecting,

enhancing, and regulating “the use of Montana’s fish and wildlife resources now and in the future (87-1-201, MCA).” Upon completion, FWP will hold and monitor the Easement.

II. Goals, Objectives, Concerns, and Strategies

Goal 1: Conserve and enhance native plant communities within the Raundal Coulee CE boundaries including riparian and associated upland habitats along the Musselshell River, as well as the sagebrush, grassland, and plains forest habitats, and preserve the integrity of these lands for future generations. By implementation of Easement terms, the quality and amounts of native habitats, important agricultural habitats and wildlife potential currently found on the Tom and Karen Browning Ranch shall be maintained without displacing normal private land use.

***Objective 1a:** Manage native grassland, shrubland, coniferous forest, riparian vegetation and agricultural habitats to maintain and improve these plant communities for the benefit of wildlife and livestock.*

Strategy 1a: Maintain native riparian, plains sagebrush grassland, and plains forest habitats and associated streams for wildlife habitat through Conservation Easement protections. Reduced habitat quality often results in reductions and/or displacement of wildlife.

Many shrub and tree species are important to wildlife for cover and forage values. The removal, control, or manipulation of shrub or tree species important to wildlife by any means is prohibited within terms of the Easement document, including, but not limited to: burning, plowing, chemical treatment or removal of such tree and shrub species, unless such activity is mutually agreed upon in writing by the Landowner and FWP. These species include without limitation: ponderosa pine, sagebrush, rose, snowberry, chokecherry, skunkbush sumac, Rocky Mountain juniper, horizontal juniper, buffaloberry, willow, silver sagebrush, box elder, green ash, and cottonwood. These prohibitions do not apply to the routine clearing or control of brush that is confined to construction and maintenance of trails, roads, fences, and structures permitted under this Easement.

As per Easement terms, the Landowner has the right to construct, remove, maintain, renovate, repair, or replace fences (including corrals and other livestock handling structures), canals, irrigation structures, pipelines, waterlines, dams, and ditches necessary for generally-accepted agricultural practices provided the structures do not significantly impact wildlife habitat or wildlife migration through the Land. All new fence construction must comply with FWP’s Wildlife-Friendly Fencing guidelines (See *A Landowner’s Guide to Wildlife Friendly Fences*; Appendix E).

Timber harvest has historically taken place on the Davis Unit, where harvestable timber stands may occur in the future. Timber (Ponderosa Pine) may be harvested on the Raundal Coulee CE lands under established Best Management Practices (Appendix F) and only upon mutual agreement of the Landowner and FWP. The Landowner may harvest firewood for normal ranching/residential purposes.

Farming activity will be permitted on existing cultivated ground only (Figures 3 and 4). Due to natural Musselshell River migration through time, some existing hayfields may be overtaken by the River. FWP has identified ~132 acres of mature plains cottonwoods and floodplain riparian habitat on the River Unit, along the west side of the Musselshell (Figure 5). The Landowner, upon Department approval, reserves the right to plant new hay ground on the east side of the Musselshell River in the event of natural river migration. At least 135 acres of plains cottonwoods and floodplain riparian habitat must be maintained within the Conservation Easement boundary, in association with both sides of the river. Where existing hayfields are flooded and replaced, new cottonwood and riparian habitat vegetation will be allowed to regenerate, to be managed in a manner consistent with this plan. Fencelines may be changed to accommodate river migration upon mutual agreement between the Landowner and the Department. Any other sod-busting or tilling of previously undisturbed (native) rangeland vegetation is not permitted under this Easement.

In addition to habitat enhancement strategies set forth in Objective 1a, additional habitat enhancement opportunities through participation in Federal, State, and other habitat programs may be pursued on the Land provided those habitat programs implemented on the Land fall within the requirements set forth by the Easement.

The Landowner will control noxious weeds, by chemical, mechanical, or biological methods, in the amounts and frequency of application constituting the minimum necessary to accomplish reasonable control in a manner that will minimize damage to native plants.

FWP will be responsible for establishing a Baseline Inventory Report that will document wildlife habitat, plant communities, roads, fences, buildings, and other infrastructure that will serve as a baseline for future monitoring. Additional vegetation photo points other monitoring plots will be established and maintained by FWP in appropriate areas to examine vegetation condition and long- and short-term changes as a measure of management effectiveness.

Figure 3. Cultivation farming fields on the Davis Unit of the Raundal Coulee CE.

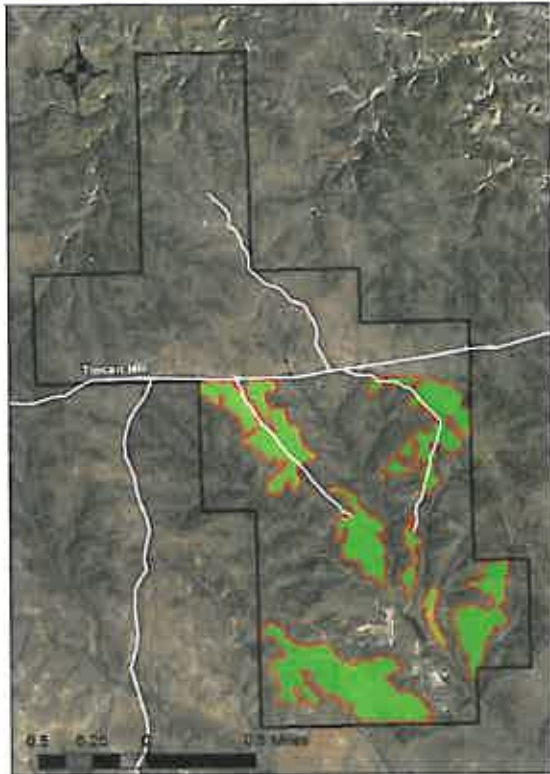
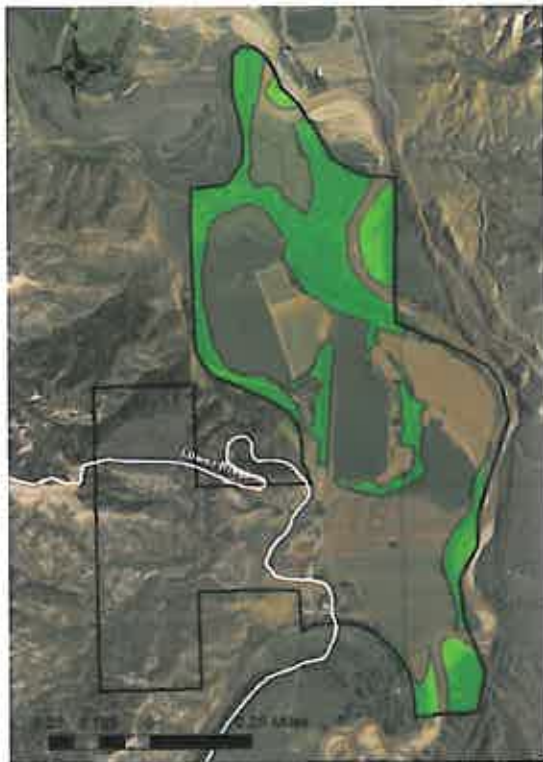


Figure 4. Cultivation farming fields on the River Unit of the Raundal Coulee CE.



Figure 5. Native floodplain/plains riparian habitat (mainly plains cottonwood) located on the River Unit, west side of the Musselshell River, Raundal Coulee CE.



Objective 1b: *Maintain and/or enhance existing native plant communities. This shall be accomplished via implementation of a grazing management plan (Appendix B) involving a rest-rotation grazing system that meets or exceeds the FWP minimum grazing standards (Appendix A).*

Strategy 1b: To perpetually define and ensure sound grazing practices across time and Landowners, this Conservation Easement requires a rest-rotation grazing system on ~2,645 Raundal Coulee CE deeded acres and further involves 5,543 leased acres (385 acres of DNRC and 5,158 acres of BLM), divided into 12 pastures. BLM and DNRC grazing lease lands are not encumbered by the Conservation Easement, and are only included in the grazing management plan; leases will continue to follow the respective agencies' stipulations/guidelines. Only deeded acres are subject to the entirety of Easement terms. A detailed grazing management plan for the Raundal Coulee CE, including pasture maps and tables, is located in Appendix B.

The total grazing system for the Raundal Coulee CE (summer and winter) encompasses 8,188 acres. The Davis Unit of the ranch and BLM/DNRC leases will make up the rest-rotation summer system comprised of eight individual sub-pastures. The River Unit of the ranch will comprise the winter grazing system, made up of four individual pastures. Two pastures will be available for annual use, and two will alternate annual use.

For the summer grazing system each year, one pasture set will be available for grazing May 1 to August 15 (growing season), and one pasture set will be available to graze August 1 to November 30 (after seed-ripe). The overlap ensures flexibility for cold/wet or warm/dry years and ensuing growing season length. The remaining pasture set will be rested from livestock grazing that entire year. When livestock leave the summer grazing system, they will go to the River Unit and follow the winter grazing schedule. The eight-pasture summer system is designed to tailor both the Tom and Karen Browning Ranch needs to keep black angus separated from registered red angus cattle during the breeding season, and to abide by FWP's Minimum Standards for Grazing (Appendix A).

FWP will monitor grazing plan adherence to assess effectiveness, functionality, and Landowner compliance. Livestock use and distribution will also be assessed annually. FWP, in conjunction with the Landowner, may recommend future fence and/or water improvements/adjustments, if deemed necessary. FWP and/or the Landowner may partner with other agency(s) such as NRCS or BLM for funding and future development of grazing system improvement projects.

Goal 2: Manage wildlife populations in balance with resources and provide guaranteed public hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities with minimal impact to CE lands and adjacent physical and human environments.

Objective 2a: Maintain wildlife use of the property in balance with resources.

Strategy 2: Wild game populations fluctuate over time and may exceed FWP management objectives, thus contributing to above-average wildlife use of Ranch property, resulting in game damage problems (e.g., crop and haystack damage). Such circumstances on the Browning Ranch will be managed through public hunting during a general season framework. Game damage assistance and prescribed hunts will be provided on an "as needed" basis to the Ranch.

The Tom and Karen Browning Ranch and adjacent Musselshell and Missouri River Breaks provide critical year-round habitat for elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, Wild Turkey, and Sharp-tailed Grouse. Current elk population estimates in the immediate area, depending on circumstance and season, range from 100-400 elk. Other harvestable species include mountain lion, bobcat, beaver, Hungarian partridge, and pheasant. The area also provides seasonal habitat for waterfowl, mourning doves, and migratory raptors and passerine birds. The Ranch and surrounding area also provides habitat or potential habitat for numerous species of concern (black-tailed prairie dog, ferruginous hawk, golden eagle, bald eagle, burrowing owl, greater sage-grouse, pinyon jay, brewer's sparrow, greater short-horned lizard, spiny softshell, snapping turtle, western hog-nosed snake, blue sucker, and sauger).

Objective 2b: Provide guaranteed public hunting access and public recreation opportunity.

Strategy 2b: As per FWP Conservation and Public Access Easement terms, the Landowner must allow reasonable non-motorized public access for hunting, fishing, trapping, wildlife viewing, and other forms of non-motorized recreation (hereafter, hunting and recreational access). The Landowner may not charge fees, lease, or commercially outfit fishing, hunting, trapping, or charge trespass fees on deeded land or to adjoining public lands. The public will also be

provided hunting and recreational access across and to adjoining BLM and DNRC lands and the Musselshell River.

Hunting will be allowed on the Raundal Coulee CE consistent with Fish and Wildlife Commission-established regulations and dates/seasons. Recreational access will be allowed in the same manner year-round. Raundal Coulee CE Hunting and Access Rules (Appendix C) as defined in this Management Plan may be altered upon mutual agreement between FWP and the Landowner.

Hunting and recreational access will be granted to all members of the public provided that access is non-motorized and originates from any County or public road that traverses the Raundal Coulee Easement (Appendix D). Members of the public parking along these roads may proceed onto Raundal Coulee CE lands and adjacent public lands with no additional permission(s) necessary. Owing to the proximity of fall gathering, winter feeding, and spring calving operations, the Landowner reserves the right, in the future, to locate, sign, and regulate non-motorized public hunting and recreational access from a minimum of two parking areas adjacent to County or public roads on the River Unit. Additional motorized access (e.g., game retrieval, river boat launch) may be granted at the discretion and by permission of the Landowner, provided such activities do not result in damage to natural resources and wildlife habitat.

Camping opportunities on the Raundal Coulee Easement are not specified or allocated in these hunting and recreational access provisions except at the sole discretion and permission of the Landowner. Abundant camping opportunities are present on nearby public lands. These camping opportunities may be accessed directly onto public lands or from across Ranch property pursuant to the access provisions above, and BLM/DNRC camping regulations.

The Landowner may deny access to, or expel from the Land, any person for cause, including but not limited to: intoxication or use of illegal substances, reckless behavior that jeopardizes human life, wildlife habitat, or Landowner's property, or is in violation of law or regulation applicable to public use of the Land; or misconduct under or violation of the terms of public access provided in this Easement, including any plan of access adopted and implemented under this Management Plan.

The Landowner may apply for enrollment in, and the Department may make available to the Landowner certain services and compensation offered through various (present or future) access and land management Programs as may exist at any time. A current example at the time of this Easement's establishment is the Block Management Program. Services and/or compensation for public use impacts through the Block Management or any other access or land management Program is contingent upon Program continuation, sufficient Program funding and a prioritized ranking and selection of the Ranch and its access and hunting opportunities when compared to other land enrollment applications. At the time of this Easement's establishment, the CE lands were enrolled in the Block Management Program. However, as stated, there is no long term commitment for extended enrollment beyond the current Block Management contract.

Should the Landowner or FWP decide not to continue to enroll CE lands in Block Management or similar program, the Landowner and FWP must develop an equally-effective and transparent system for handling public hunting access within the FWP Easement terms.

III. Overall FWP/Raundal Coulee Conservation Easement Compliance

Annual monitoring will be completed on all CE lands. This assessment shall be conducted by FWP or a designated third party and will involve meeting with the Landowner and completing field reviews to assess Management Plan effectiveness and to review Landowner compliance with Easement terms. The Landowner is encouraged to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the Management Plan including the grazing system schedule, the easement terms in the Deed of Conservation Easement, and to contact FWP with any questions or concerns in order to avoid non-compliance.

Final Management Plan Approved By:

Tom Browning, Tom and Karen Browning Ranch

Date

Graham Taylor, FWP Region 4 Wildlife Manager

Date

Gary Bertellotti, FWP Region 4 Supervisor

Date

Ken McDonald, FWP Wildlife Division Administrator

Date

APPENDIX A

RAUNDAL COULEE CONSERVATION EASEMENT

FWP MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR GRAZING LIVESTOCK

Introduction

The following grazing standards represent the minimum required by FWP of a landowner who reserves the right to pasture and graze livestock (private and public land). These standards apply to all FWP funded projects; at times it may be necessary to provide more rest from grazing than described as minimum to meet specific wildlife or fisheries habitat objectives. The minimum is most frequently applied (without additional adjustment for wildlife and fisheries needs) on projects like conservation easements and Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Projects where the property remains in private ownership and agricultural use remains the primary objective. On FWP WMAs, wildlife production and habitat conservation are the primary objective and when livestock grazing occurs it is not unusual for the amount of rest from livestock grazing to exceed that required by the minimum standard. Also, on some areas where wildlife production is the primary objective, grazing intensity may be reduced to a level significantly lower than allowable by the minimum standard. These standards are designed to address management of both upland and riparian landforms.

Why a minimum standard?

Livestock grazing is the predominant land use in Montana. As the state's primary fish and wildlife management agency, FWP is actively involved with livestock grazing as it influences fish and wildlife habitats throughout Montana. About 2.4 million cattle are maintained in Montana. Livestock grazing occurs on about 69% of the state's land surface. Potential impacts to fish, wildlife, and their habitats caused by grazing are well documented in the literature. Also well documented are potential benefits for conservation that can be derived for some wildlife species through carefully planned livestock grazing strategies. Conserving wildlife habitat while continuing livestock grazing typically requires management strategies that differ from those employed for the sole purpose of maintaining a sustainable livestock forage base that maximizes livestock production. One reason for the difference in management strategies is because vegetation is much more than a forage base for wildlife. Vegetation species composition, structure, and diversity are important aspects of cover essential to the survival and production of wildlife. Healthy riparian communities are critical not only for aquatic species but for proper channel and flood plain function. Seventy-five percent of all Montana wildlife species rely on riparian areas for all or a portion of their lives. This includes many species covered in the FWP's Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Strategy. When livestock grazing occurs, it is not unusual for cover to be the population limiting factor for many species. Aldo Leopold referred to this concept of habitat quality as 'Quality of Landscape'. Addressing cover is especially important in the implementation of FWP's Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Strategy. It is therefore possible that a livestock operator may be employing a grazing strategy that maintains a sustainable forage base on most of the property, but may not be providing adequate forage, cover, or floral diversity for important fish and wildlife species.

Sustainable livestock production often employs grazing strategies emphasizing production and maintenance of grass species while placing less emphasis on the maintenance of forbs and woody plants. Many wildlife species require grazing strategies that emphasize healthy woody plants and availability of forbs and grass seed heads on at least portions of the landscape every year. The maintenance of robust woody vegetation and cover is also a very important component of healthy riparian systems. Healthy ecological systems are essential for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial riparian obligates.

The purpose of FWP's minimum grazing standards to achieve a balance between maintaining sustainable agriculture and quality fish and wildlife habitat on working ranches yet provide flexibility to conserve and protect habitat needs where they are the primary objective and agriculture is secondary. FWP has applied the standard successfully over the past 30 years on a variety of projects ranging from working cattle ranches to FWP WMAs. There are examples in Montana and other states where a grazing standard similar to FWP's is being applied by livestock operators independent of FWP.

Grazing Plan

Prior to grazing livestock the Landowner and FWP must agree upon and implement a grazing plan. A grazing plan includes a map of the pastures, a grazing formula specific to those pastures, the class of livestock, and other information pertinent to the management of livestock. Format for the grazing plan is included as part of the management plan template for conservation easements. The grazing plan will be included as part of the management plan for easement projects, and will define the limits and extent to which grazing may occur. The Management Plan may be amended by mutual consent, as more particularly described in Paragraph II.E. of the Conservation Easement. For other projects the management plan will be included as an attachment to the grazing lease or contract. On conservation easements the grazing plan will be enforceable only on lands covered by the easement.

Upland Minimum Standards for Summer/Fall Systems

This standard applies to upland pastures in native plant communities (i.e., generally on soils that have never been plowed) and for all riparian pastures. The grazing plan must meet or exceed minimum levels of periodic rest from livestock grazing allowing native plants adequate opportunity to reproduce and replenish root reserves. The minimum amount of rest required for any pasture grazed in one year during the plant growing season is defined as rest throughout the following year's growing season (i.e., grazing deferred until seed-ripe), followed by one year of yearlong rest, as shown in Table 1. Each pasture receives only one grazing treatment per year, and the treatments are rotated annually as shown in Table 1. The growing season is defined as beginning with the period of rapid plant growth (generally early to mid-May) until seed-ripe for the latest maturing native grasses, such as bluebunch wheatgrass or western wheatgrass (generally early August). Because the exact dates can vary as much as a few weeks depending on the location in Montana, specific dates for livestock movement are developed for each project. Occasionally it may be necessary for the grazing system to allow for some livestock to be in the pasture scheduled for the A treatment (Table 1) beyond the growing season.

A three-pasture grazing system is used as an example (Table 1) to show the landowner might typically rotate livestock through pastures to meet the minimum levels and required sequence of rest from livestock grazing. In practice, the landowner is not limited to any particular number of pastures; many projects include more than three pastures. In some instances, sub-pastures are employed to meet riparian or other objectives on the land. If livestock are grazed, they must be moved through the pastures in compliance with these standards and the grazing plan. Where grazing occurs during the growing season, the three-treatments outlined in Table 1 are essential and the total number of pastures and/or sub-pastures will vary between projects.

Table 1. Livestock Grazing Formula using a three-pasture approach as an example.

Grazing Seasons*	Pasture 1	Pasture 2	Pasture 3
Year One	A	B	C
Year Two	B	C	A
Year Three	C	A	B

*When all treatments have been applied to all pastures, the grazing rotation begins again at Year One.

A = livestock grazing allowed during the growing season

B = livestock grazing begins after seed-ripe time

C = rest from livestock grazing yearlong

Winter and/or Early Spring Grazing

In some situations, an early grazing treatment (prior to mid-May) may be considered. However, it must be kept in mind that grazing capacity and forage production in the year a pasture is grazed from winter to beyond mid-May, will be temporarily reduced. On projects where early spring grazing (prior to rapid plant growth) is combined with summer (active growing season) grazing the three grazing treatments described in Table 1 must be employed.

It is usually more efficient to manage winter grazing separately from spring-summer grazing. If livestock are to be grazed in a native range or riparian pasture in winter or early spring (generally December through early May), and a separate grazing formula is required, it must be coordinated with the summer-fall grazing system as follows: Minimum required rest in pastures where livestock are grazed and/or fed hay during winter is one winter of rest in every two years. Hay, grain, salt, protein, or other supplements will not be placed in riparian areas during winter or any other season. Minimum required rest in pastures where livestock are grazed in spring, prior to early May, is one spring of rest in every two years. Any pastures grazed later in spring than early-mid May require the greater amount of rest shown in Table 1. As a minimum, when grazing is limited to winter or the non-growing season period, a two-pasture alternate use approach is frequently used. The area designate for winter grazing is divided into two pastures and each year one pasture is grazed during winter months and the other rested and use is alternated from year to year.

During winter months cattle tend to concentrate in wooded areas (shrub or tree-dominated areas) for shelter. This must be kept in perspective when assessing the impacts to woody vegetation. It is often the case that with careful placement of hay, cattle impacts to woody vegetation to protect it from damage, but should only be done once efforts to control

livestock distribution by other means have proven ineffective. An acceptable level of impact will vary depending on the objectives (i.e., a level of woody vegetation impact acceptable for a working cattle ranch may be much different than for a WMA).

Scope

The goal is to include as much of the lands under easement as possible within the grazing system, but one must be realistic in recognizing the animal husbandry needs of a livestock operation. It may be necessary to set aside small areas as animal husbandry units to be used at the landowner's discretion. Such areas might include calving pastures, branding pastures, sorting pens, bull pastures, or holding corrals. As long as the majority of the lands involved are within a grazing system, meeting the minimum standards, this is acceptable.

Non-native Pasture

It is common for livestock operators to have pastures on their land that are non-native range. The landowner's goal is usually to keep these pastures productive as non-native pasture. The pastures typically are seeded with an exotic pasture grass or grass mix. On occasion forbs like dry-land alfalfa are included in the planting. The FWP minimum grazing standard does not apply to these pastures. In cases of non-native pasture a grazing strategy that is coordinated with the grazing system and meets the needs of the ranch should be worked out. In the case of crested wheatgrass pasture it may be necessary to allow grazing early (late-winter or early spring) each year to maintain palatability. In the case of other pasture grasses, such as smooth brome, a deferred approach works well; a pasture is grazed during the growing season in Year One then deferred from grazing until near seed-ripe in Year Two (about the time such grasses would normally be harvested as hay). This will maintain the productivity of the non-native species until replanting is necessary and in some cases maintain them as attractive feeding sites for large wild ungulates. It is important to keep in mind that these areas, unlike native range, are essentially cropland and whether grazed or left idle will eventually need some sort of agricultural practice to maintain their productivity.

It is usually best to leave irrigated pasture management to the landowner's discretion. If important riparian is included in the field it might be necessary to fence the riparian zone from the irrigated pasture to protect it from livestock grazing. Usually grazing strategies employed on irrigated pasture are not consistent with proper management of key native riparian plants. In such situations it may be necessary to apply the guideline series entitled: *The Need for Stream Vegetated Buffers Parts 1 through 3*, Montana Department of Environmental Quality 2008.

Livestock operators often place cows in hayfields during winter months. In such cases the field should be managed at the landowner's discretion and in some instances it might be necessary to fence out riparian from the hayfield to protect it from grazing.

Stocking Rate

Usually FWP does not require a maximum stocking rate as part of the grazing strategy on easements or Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Projects. In such cases it is clearly stated

in the grazing plan, that the maximum stocking rate will be ultimately determined by the operator's ability to conform to the grazing system. In other words the livestock numbers may increase as long as the plan can be followed and livestock movement dates are not compromised. Such an approach is consistent with the reality that, for most easement projects, the primary use of the land is agricultural.

Occasionally a landowner has requested that an upper limit stocking rate be established as a stipulation in the easement. As long as the number of livestock is realistic this is not a problem.

On lands owned by FWP any grazing that occurs will be at stocking levels determined by the agency and approved by the FWP Commission.

Mineral and Other Supplements

On privately owned grazing lands the landowner is given more discretion on locations for placement of mineral block than on FWP lands. However, regardless of land ownership the placing of mineral block within riparian areas will be strongly discouraged. On FWP lands the placement of mineral block will be described as part of the grazing plan. Supplements will be placed away from riparian areas, ponds, and roads. Rocky (stable soil) areas on ridge tops or in the trees are preferred sites.

On FWP lands livestock within pasture grazing systems are not to be fed hay.

Flexibility

Rarely, a severe environmental influence (i.e., fire, drought, grasshoppers) may require a onetime deviation from the prescribed grazing plan. In such cases the landowner is to notify the local FWP representative of the problem. In a timely manner the local FWP representative, Habitat Section representative, and landowner will meet to discuss the issue and work out a solution. It is important to keep in mind that short term adjustments to the grazing plan must be the exception rather than the rule. Allowing grazing to occur in a pasture scheduled for rest is always a last resort. FWP has managed grazing systems across Montana through a variety of severe environmental events. This experience has shown that when a legitimate problem exists an alternative can usually be found that avoids grazing the pastures scheduled for rest.

APPENDIX B

RAUNDAL COULEE CONSERVATION EASEMENT

GRAZING SYSTEM

1) Land Unit Description

There are two grazing systems on the Raundal Coulee CE, including a total of 8,095 acres (2,596 acres deeded CE, 385 acres DNRC, 4,712 acres BLM, and 467 acres of other leased lands). The CE land associated with the summer grazing system is referenced as the Davis Unit, and the CE land associated with the winter grazing system is referenced as the River Unit (Figure 1). Each grazing system will follow FWP's grazing standards for summer and winter grazing (Exhibit A).

The summer grazing system on the Davis Unit includes 2,080 acres of CE lands, and is composed of native sagebrush grassland and plains forest with approximately 328 acres in small grain/crop production. There are leased lands also included in the summer grazing system that do not fall under the covenants set forth by the Conservation Easement. These leased lands effectively connect the summer grazing system that includes the Davis Unit with the winter grazing system that includes the River Unit (Figure 1). This summer grazing system is divided into eight individual pastures, utilizing a three-treatment rest rotation grazing system (Figure 2). This system is described in detail in Section 3, Summer Grazing System.

The winter grazing system on the River Unit includes 515 acres of CE lands, and is primarily composed of approximately 239 acres of agricultural fields and approximately 207 acres of native grassland and plains riparian habitat including ~3.5 miles of Musselshell River frontage bordered by steep bluffs above. A 16-acre farmstead site is located in this unit. This system is divided into four individual pastures where two pastures will be available for annual use, and two pastures will use an alternating-year-use-rotational grazing system. In addition, the Landowner and FWP have identified two pastures to be used for animal husbandry purposes (e.g., yearlong annual use as needed). This system is described in detail in Section 3, Winter Grazing System.

In the event that the Landowner loses some or all of the leased lands that help compose the summer grazing system, FWP and the Landowner will revisit this grazing plan and will amend it accordingly, as long as the amendments follow FWP grazing standards.

Figure 1. Grazing land involved in a summer/winter rest-rotation grazing system on the Raundal Coulee CE.

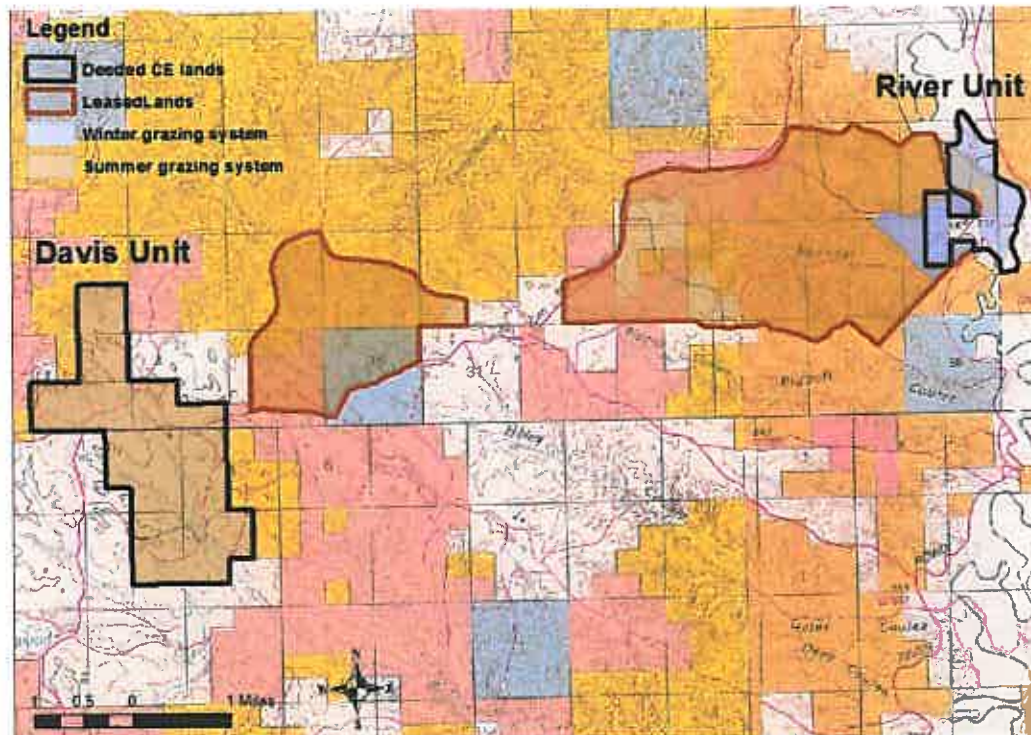
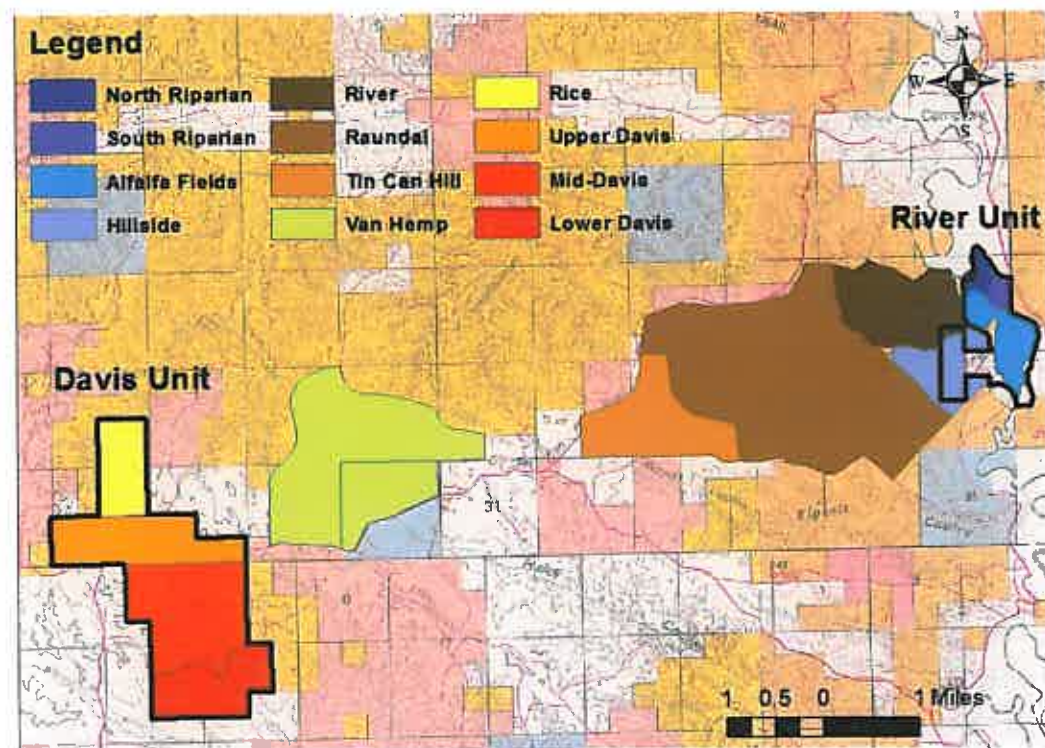


Figure 2. Pastures involved in a summer/winter rest-rotation grazing system on the Raundal Coulee CE. Deeded land is highlighted with a black border.



2) Current Management Narrative

This section describes what has commonly occurred with grazing management on the Tom and Karen Browning Ranch, prior to adoption of this grazing plan. The Ranch is managed as a cow-calf livestock operation with a small amount of small grain and hay production. Currently, the Ranch runs approximately 160-head in a cow-calf operation on 683 AUMs BLM and 146 AUMs DNRC in addition to the 2,596 deeded acres. Bulls are in range pastures only during breeding season; otherwise they are kept in corrals on the River Unit or taken off-site. Up to 12 saddle horses are also kept at the ranch. The Ranch winters an additional ~120 yearlings, calves about 150-160 pair, and summers approximately 150-160 pair. In addition, up to 300-350 head owned by the ranch are fed during some winters in the back grounding corral site located within the 16 acre farmstead site, behind the house. All livestock, including saddle horses, will follow the grazing schedule set forth in this plan. In addition, there are black angus breed cattle as well as a smaller number of registered red angus cattle on the ranch. Because the red angus are registered, it is important they are separated from the rest of the cattle during breeding season. Otherwise, it is acceptable for black and red angus herds to be pastured together. This grazing plan is designed to allow for this requirement.

The River, Raundal, Tin Can, Van Hemp and the Davis pastures are currently used for summer grazing, when cattle arrive usually in early to mid May, and then leave this system around Thanksgiving time in November. The river bottom is used during the winter, where livestock use the idle irrigated alfalfa fields until early spring. The riparian areas bordering the Musselshell River are fenced out to keep livestock from falling through the ice. However, in the spring once the alfalfa begins to green up, livestock are removed from the fields to prevent bloating issues, and are allowed in the riparian zones for a couple weeks.

Starting in early March, calving season begins. Whether livestock are still located on the alfalfa fields or have been moved to the riparian pastures, once they calve, they are turned out into the Hillside Pasture which provides good natural protection for calves, until branding, which typically occurs at the end of April, when they exit the winter system and are turned out into the upland pastures for the summer.

3) Planned Management Narrative with Tables and Maps

The following section describes grazing management schedules and improvements that are adopted as part of the Raundal Coulee Conservation Easement.

Summer Grazing System

Livestock will be managed using a three-grazing treatment rest-rotation system between dates of May 1 through November 30. There are eight separate pastures that are combined into three sets of pastures for this system. Pasture sets are designated on maps as LD and VH; UD, MD, TC, and RV; and RC and RD (Table 1). Each year, one pasture set is grazed during the growing season (A Treatment), one pasture set is grazed after seed-ripe (B Treatment), and one pasture set is rested yearlong (C Treatment). Season long (B Treatment) and yearlong rested (C Treatment) pastures remain unavailable for any type of agricultural harvest outside of scheduled

grazing (e.g., haying, seed harvest). Pasture rotations are correspondingly illustrated in grazing plan maps (Figures 3, 4, 5).

Each year grazing rotation dates are: One pasture set available to graze from May 1 to August 15; one pasture set available to graze from August 1 to November 30; and one pasture set rested from livestock grazing for the entire year. When livestock leave this system, they will go to the river bottom on the alfalfa fields and will follow the winter grazing system.

There is a set of corrals located in the Mid-Davis pasture of the Davis Unit which will be used annually as this corral site is critical to the ranch operations with respect to fall gathering, sorting, holding, and shipping. This is located near the building site and next to the county road. Typically, this operation lasts approximately three days. The Mid-Davis or Upper-Davis pastures will be available for use each year for up to one week, even during the year both pastures are scheduled for grazing rest, or "C" treatment. However, use will alternate between using the Mid-Davis and Upper Davis pastures for this animal husbandry purpose when use occurs in rest years as depicted "C*" in Table 2, which lays out the summer grazing system for a six year period 2014-2019.

Once range improvements are implemented (Section 6, below), total acreages for pasture sets in the summer grazing system comprise: 2,839 acres for RC-RD, 2,672 acres for TC-VH-LD, and 1,932 acres for the UD-MD-RV. The minor inequality in pasture acreages is justified as the highest-quality grazing ground is located in the smaller of the pasture sets.

Hay may only be fed in the summer pastures of the Davis Unit under emergency situations (e.g., early/late snowstorms) or to facilitate gathering. In order to preserve wildlife habitat and cover values, hay may only be fed on upland portions of the Davis Unit and not within coulees/drainages.

Table 1. Raundal Coulee CE summer pasture numbers, names and grazing period.

Pasture Symbol	Pasture Name	Pasture Acres	Pasture Use
RC	Rice	320	Summer grazing system
UD	Upper Davis	560	Summer grazing system, gathering/holding
MD	Mid-Davis	759	Summer grazing system and cropland, gathering/holding
LD	Lower Davis	438	Summer grazing system and cropland
VH	Van Hemp	1609	Summer grazing system
TC	Tin Can	625	Summer grazing system, pass-through,
RD	Raundal	2519	Summer grazing system
RV	River	613	Summer grazing system

Table 2. Raundal Coulee CE summer grazing system schedule. Upon completion of year 2019, the grazing rotation schedule starts over at the top row for year 2020.

Year	Upper Davis	Mid-Davis	River	Rice	Raundal	Lower Davis	Van Hemp	Tin Can
2014	A	A	A	B	B	C	C	C
2015	B	B	B	C	C	A	A	A
2016	C*	C	C	A	A	B	B	B
2017	A	A	A	B	B	C	C	C
2018	B	B	B	C	C	A	A	A
2019	C	C*	C	A	A	B	B	B

A = Livestock grazing from May 1 – August 15 (growing season).

B = Livestock grazing from August 1 – November 30 (after seed ripe).

C = Rest from all livestock grazing for the year.

C* = Livestock use allowed for up to 1 week during gathering/shipping during C Treatment

Figure 3. Map of the summer grazing system for Year 1.

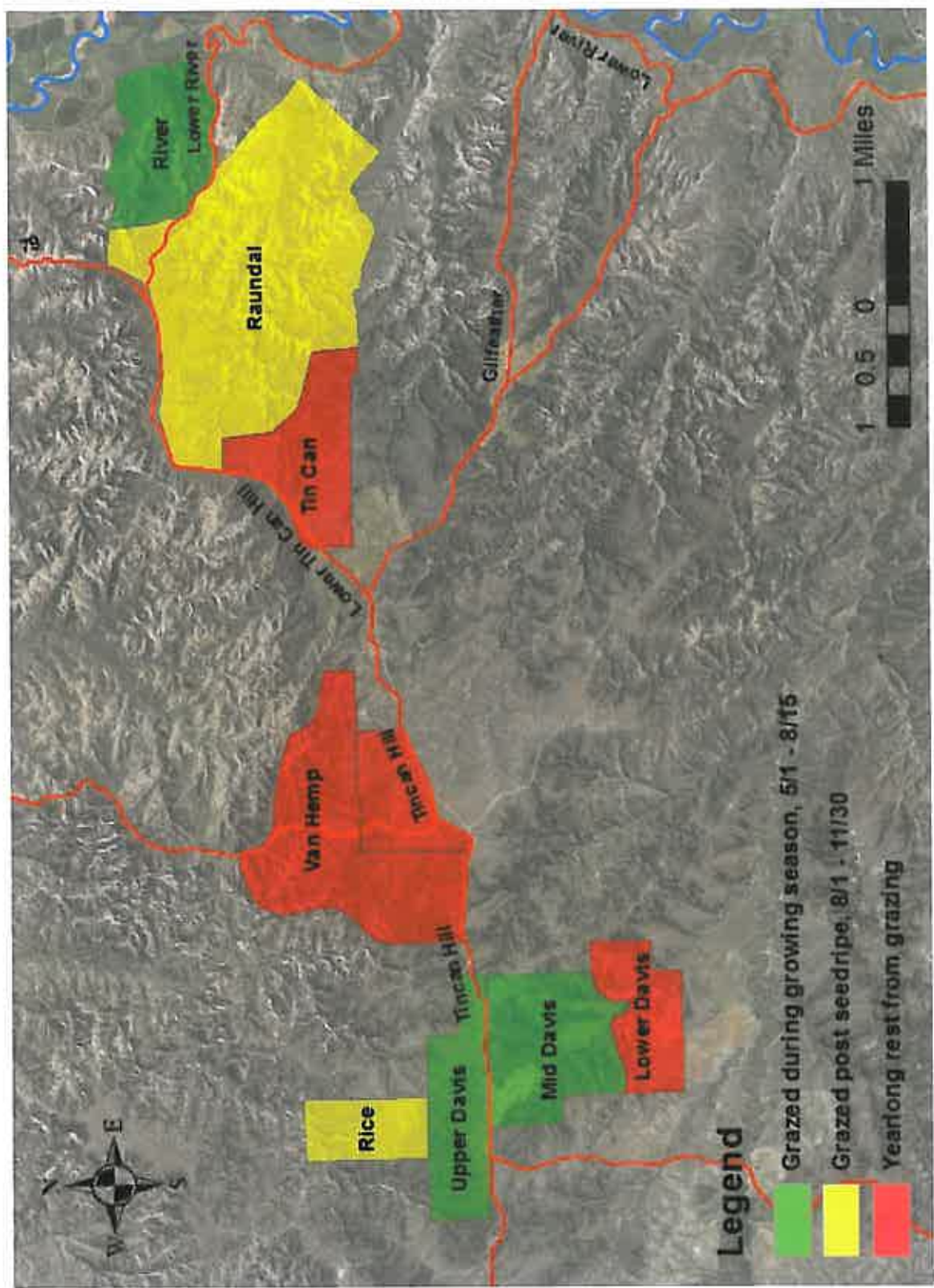


Figure 4. Map of the summer grazing system for Year 2.

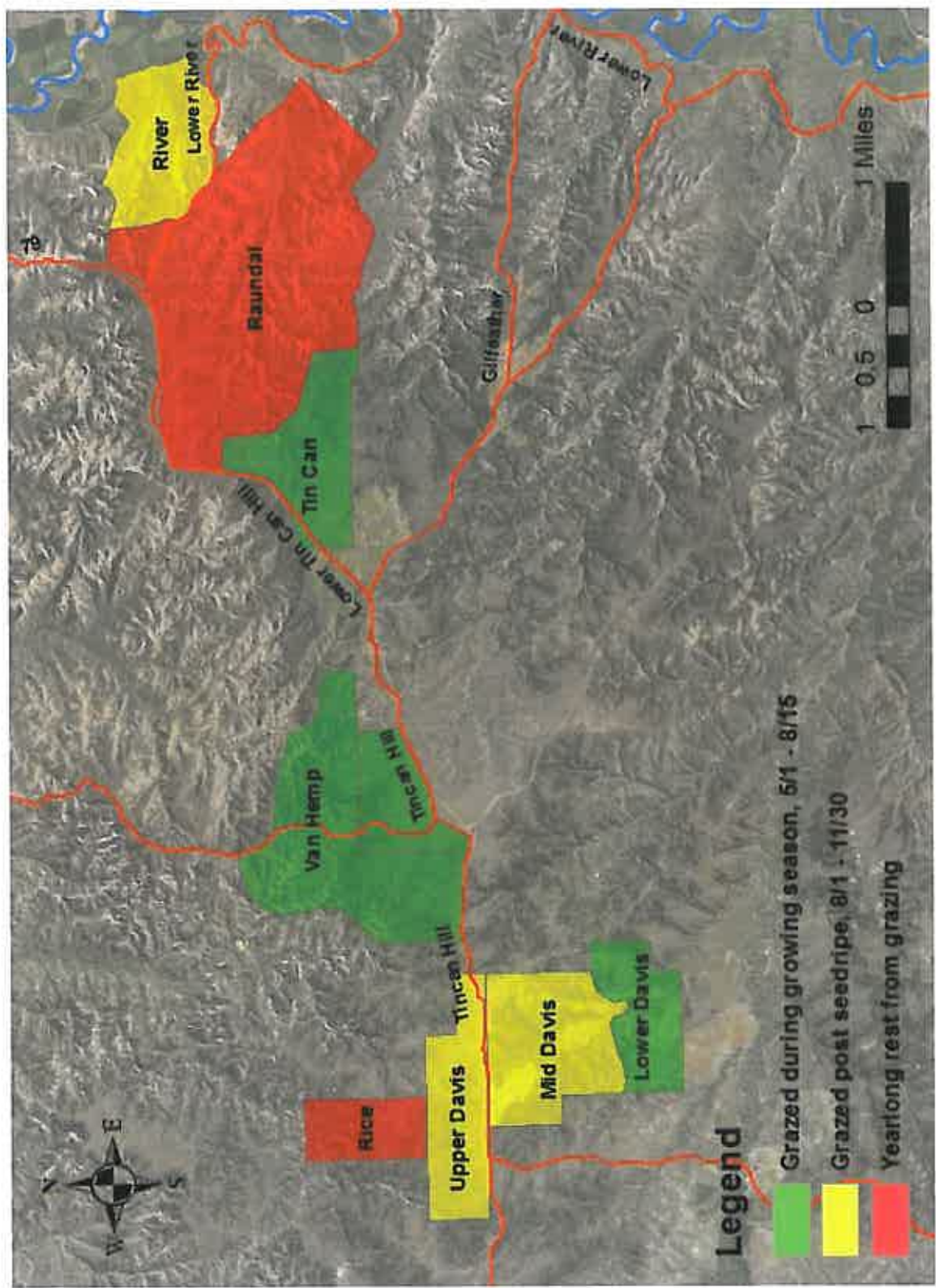
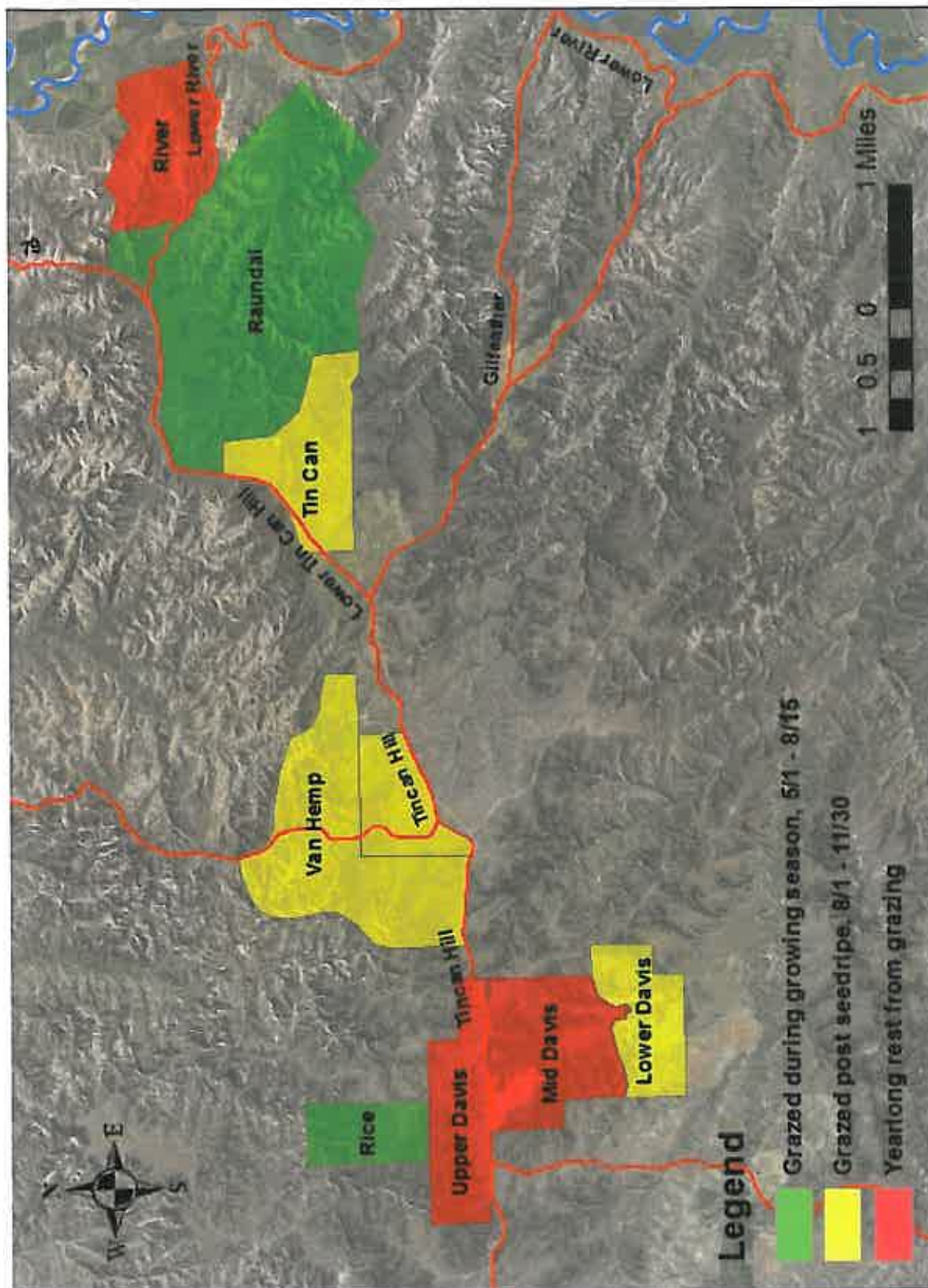


Figure 5. Map of the summer grazing system for Year 3.



Winter Grazing System

The winter grazing system will consist of four designated pastures that will be used between the dates of November 1 and May 1 annually. The main winter pasture will be used each year, as it is an irrigated alfalfa field that has been fenced off from the riparian habitats. The riparian areas are fenced into two pastures. The individual riparian pastures will receive grazing use briefly in the spring during alternating years after the alfalfa starts to green up. The fourth (Hillside) pasture is used annually prior to the rapid growth period to provide cover for new calves in the spring. Two animal husbandry areas are also available for year-round use for horses, milk cows, sick stock, and other husbandry needs.

More specifically, livestock will be permitted in the area designated as Alfalfa Fields pasture on the river bottom each year between the starting date of November 15 and ending date of May 1. Livestock will be brought into this pasture approximately Thanksgiving time, and will remain there until alfalfa begins to green up (early to mid-April). Livestock will exit this pasture at alfalfa green up in order to prevent bloating.

Livestock will enter one of the two riparian pastures which are available in alternating years between the starting dates of April 15 and the ending date of May 1. The South Riparian pasture will be available every even year, and the North Riparian pasture will be available every odd year. The calving barn and its small calving pasture are located centrally between the North and South Pastures so it can be accessed easily regardless of which pasture is scheduled for use. The pasture surrounding the calving shed is one of the two animal husbandry areas, and may be used year-round as needed.

The areas designated as the North Riparian and South Riparian pastures will be evaluated by FWP for the first 3 years of the Conservation Easement to determine if potential impacts to the riparian areas exist as a result of allowing livestock to use these areas for up to two weeks each spring when vegetation is still dormant (i.e., no alternating use for the first 3 years). If it is determined that the areas designated as the North Riparian and South Riparian pastures should be grazed separately in alternating years as described in this grazing plan, the 0.4 miles of fence will be constructed to permanently separate these two designated areas, and livestock use will then follow the grazing schedule as described in this plan thereafter. If it is determined these areas should not be grazed separately in alternating years as described in this grazing plan, the 0.4 miles of fence will not be constructed, and livestock will be permitted to use both the areas designated as the North Riparian and South Riparian pastures every year between the dates of April 15 and May 1. This determination will be made during the summer immediately following the third year of use, in order to provide enough time for fence construction if needed.

Livestock will be permitted in the area designated as the Hillside pasture annually from March 1 to April 30. The purpose of this pasture is to provide protection to calves once they have been born in one of the three river bottom pastures. Typically, these livestock will remain in this pasture until branding, which is usually at the end of April. When livestock leave this system, they will go to the summer grazing system. A portion of the Hillside pasture will be fenced off and remain open as an animal husbandry area year-round.

Refer to Table 4 for the winter grazing system rotation during the six-year period from 2014 to 2019. Pasture designations, in addition to the Animal Husbandry areas on the River Unit are illustrated in the grazing plan map (Figure 6).

Table 3. Raundal Coulee CE winter pasture numbers, names and grazing period.

Pasture Number	Pasture Name	Pasture Acres	Pasture Use
AF	Alfalfa Fields	232	Winter grazing and feeding
SR	South Riparian	54	Spring grazing (alfalfa green-up)
NR	North Riparian	63	Spring grazing (alfalfa green-up)
H	Hillside	105	Post-calving
AH1	Husbandry 1	38	Year-round
AH2	Husbandry 2	8	Year-round

Table 4. Raundal Coulee CE winter grazing system schedule. Upon completion of year 2019, the grazing rotation schedule starts over at the top row for year 2020.

	Alfalfa Fields	South Riparian	North Riparian	Hillside	Husbandry 1	Husbandry 2
2014	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2015	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2016	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2017	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2018	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2019	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

AF = Livestock grazing available from November 15 to April 15 annually.

SR = Livestock grazing available from April 15 to May 1 every even year.

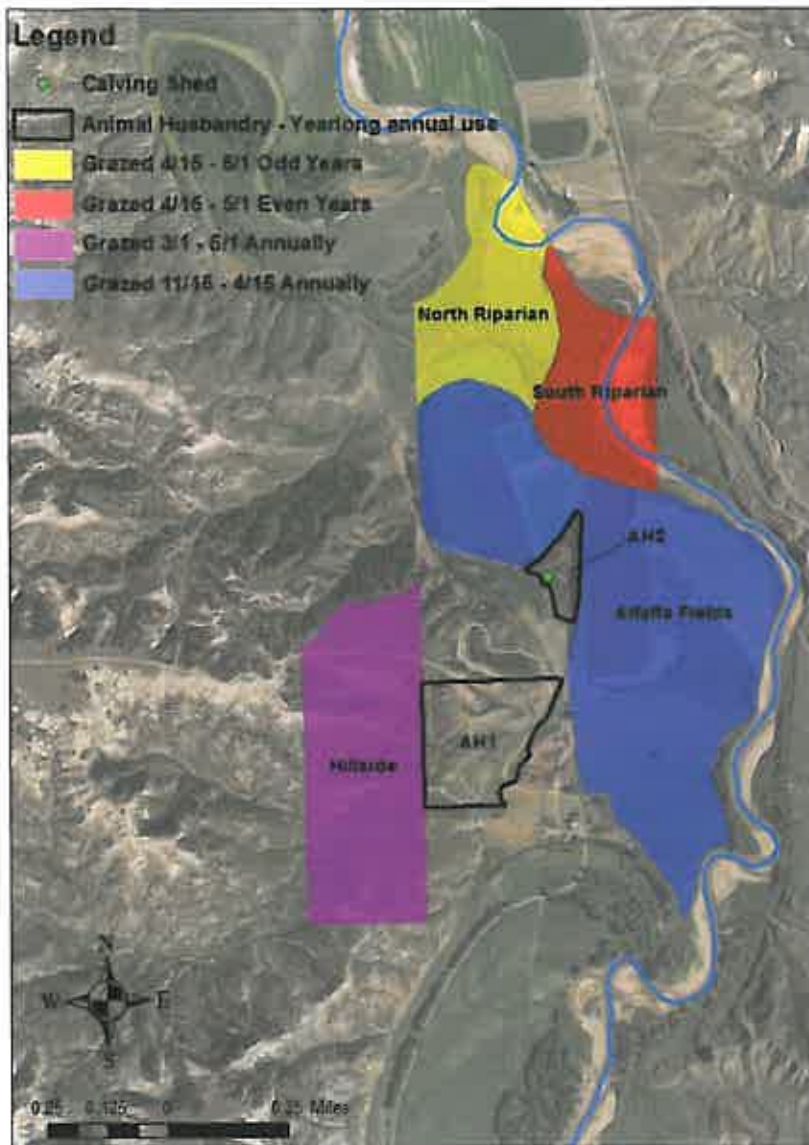
NR = Livestock grazing available from April 15 to May 1 every odd year.

H = Livestock grazing available from March 1 to May 1 for mothers with calves.

AH1 = Livestock use allowed for animal husbandry purposes year-long.

AH2 = Livestock use allowed for animal husbandry purposes year-long.

Figure 6. Map of the winter grazing system.



4) Stocking Rate

This grazing plan does not directly address stocking rate. On deeded lands covered by the Easement, the maximum stocking rate will be based on compliance with the grazing system. The Landowner will determine stocking rate based upon ability to comply with grazing system pastures and timing sequence. The Landowner is permitted to run saddle horses for ranch management purposes according to the grazing schedule set forth in this grazing plan. Domestic sheep and/or goats will be allowed only in the fenced compounds of the building complex. Grazing system requirements and Animal Unit Month (AUM) capacity on BLM and DNRC land leased by the Landowner will ultimately be determined by those agencies.

5) Salt and Mineral Management

When salt and mineral supplements are used, they will be located away from riparian and wetland zones in a manner that will minimize impacts to these areas. Sites will also be located away from any Sage-Grouse or Sharp-tailed Grouse leks should any be identified on the ranch.

6) Range Improvements

In order for the grazing system to operate, the physical improvements to the pasture layout described below are essential. Overall, approximately 7.1 miles of fence will be required to be constructed for this system to work and these improvement needs are summarized in Table 5.

A cross fence that is approximately 1.4 miles in length on the Davis Unit will be constructed to create a boundary between the Mid-Davis and Lower Davis pastures. This fence will serve the purpose of accommodating cropped lands and grazing, as well as help create an additional pasture that is available in the breeding season for the separated livestock herds. (Pasture fence LD, MD in Table 5).

Currently, a drift fence defines the northern boundary of the River Pasture, and this will need to be repaired/finished in order to ensure livestock enter or exit this pasture according to the grazing schedule. This fence will be up to 1.5 miles in length. (Pasture fence RV, Table 5).

In order to better accommodate the pasture sets, the current fence separating RD and TC needs to be moved further into RD. This will increase acreage and AUMs in the TC-VH-LD pasture set and decrease acreage in the RC, RD pasture set, dispersing grazing pressure more evenly among years and treatments. This fence will be approximately 1.8 miles in length, and will increase the current TC pasture size from its current 267 acres to 625 acres as indicated in Table 1 and shown in Figures 1-5 (Pasture fence RD, TC, Table 5).

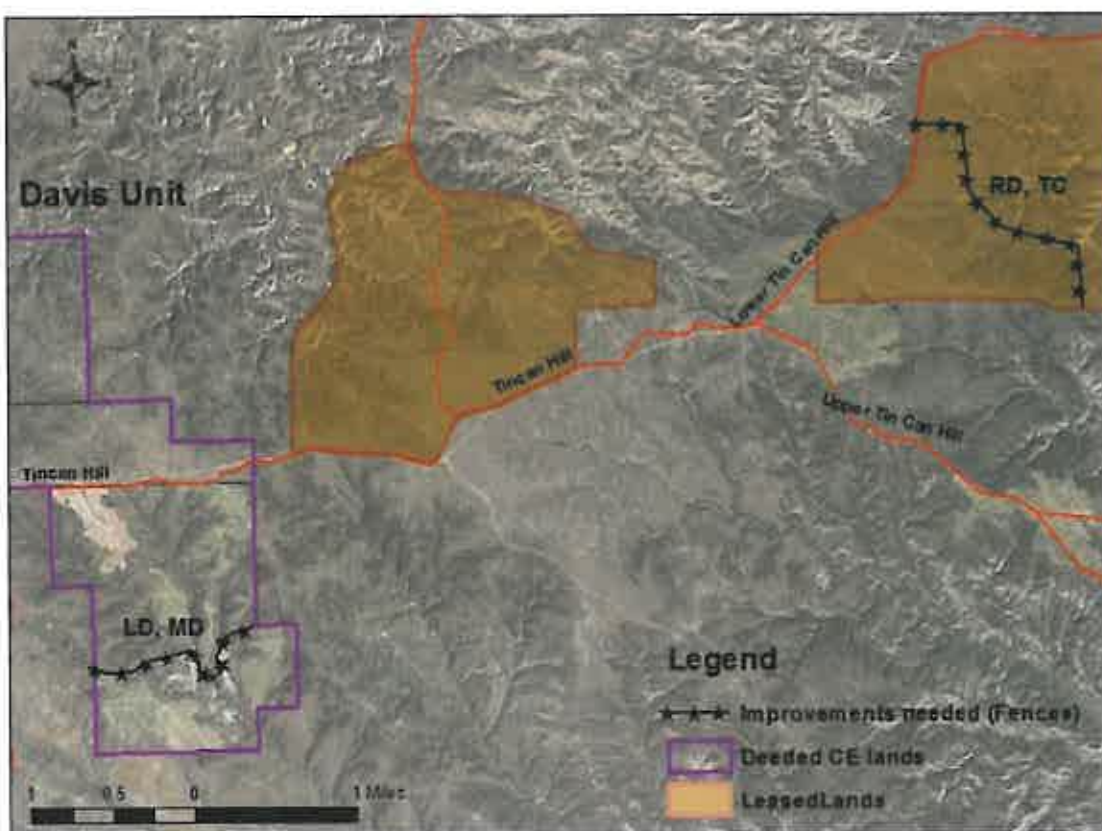
A cross fence will be required along the riparian zone north of the alfalfa fields along the river to create the South Riparian and North Riparian pastures. Livestock are placed into this area when the alfalfa fields begin to green up to prevent bloating. Grasses consist of mainly smooth brome, and this serves to clean up these grasses before or about the time they begin to grow. The cross fence will allow these pastures to be used in alternating years. This fence is approximately 0.4 miles in length (Pasture fence NR, SR, Table 5). The decision to build the fence will be made during the summer of 2016 after the evaluation of NR and SR is complete as discussed in this grazing plan.

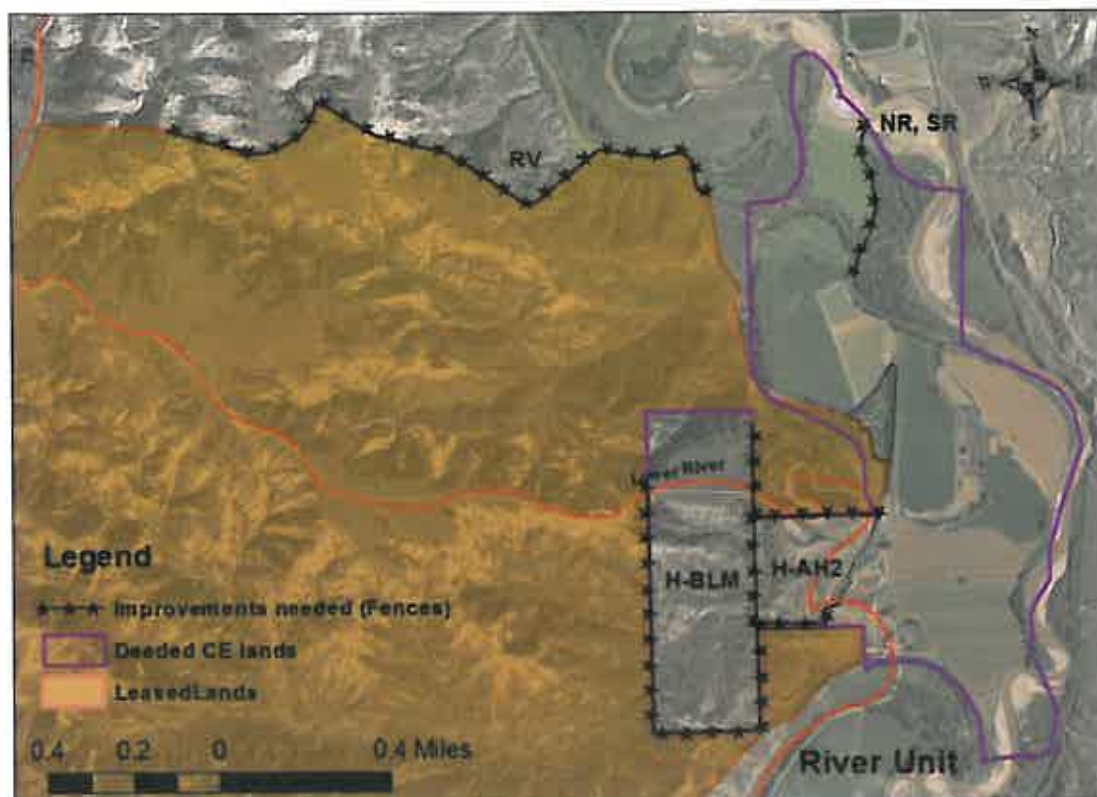
In order to accommodate the winter grazing system and using a portion of the Hillside pasture as an animal husbandry area, a fence approximately 0.8 miles in length needs to be constructed to separate the animal husbandry area from the rest of the Hillside pasture (Pasture fence H, Table 5). An additional fence approximately 1.3 miles in length is also needed to separate deeded land from BLM land in the Hillside pasture to accommodate BLM grazing stipulations (Pasture fence H-BLM, Table 5).

Table 5. Improvements needed for grazing system development on the Raundal Coulee CE.
Total fence length is 6.3 miles.

Improvement	Location	Quantity	Timeline	Responsibility
Pasture fence	LD, MD	1.3	2015	Landowner/FWP 50:50 cost share
Pasture fence	RV	1.5	2015	Landowner
Pasture fence	RD, TC	1.8	2015	Landowner
Pasture fence	NR, SR	0.4	2016	Landowner/FWP 50:50 cost share
Pasture fence	H-AH2	0.8	2015	Landowner/FWP 50:50 cost share
Pasture fence	H-BLM	1.3	2015	Landowner

Figure 7. Maps of the improvements needed for grazing system development on the Raundal Coulee CE.





To implement and accommodate the grazing plan, Landowner and FWP will incorporate a 50:50 cost-share agreement for new fence construction and pasture system changes identified in Table 5 through the Conservation Easement Buy-Sell Agreement. FWP will cost-share on fence for CE lands only, for a total of 2.5 miles of fence. Based on \$8,400 per mile of fence, per that agreement, FWP's cost share will not exceed \$10,500. Federal farm bill, BLM, or other program funding may also be used as a substitute to reduce costs. After fencing is completed to implement the grazing system, maintenance of the Land, including but not limited to fence and water development repair/reconstruction, noxious weed control, and necessary road construction and repair, shall be the responsibility of the Landowner as defined in the terms of the Conservation Easement.

7) How the grazing plan addresses Fish and Wildlife Objectives

The overall objective of this grazing system is to maintain and enhance the vigor of native vegetation on lands incorporated into the Raundal Coulee CE grazing plan. This three-treatment rest-rotation will improve forage quality and palatability for wildlife and cattle, and protect other important habitat components (i.e., cover) for numerous wildlife species. The grazing system also ensures that the primary land use remains livestock grazing and farming, both of which depend on maintaining productive vegetation and soils. This grazing system will also benefit a variety of wildlife species and maintain aesthetic and recreational values for the public.

Providing season-long and year-long rest from grazing for two consecutive growing years via "B" and "C" treatments, respectively, allows plants to replenish energy reserves and restore vigor lost through grazing during the growing season. When livestock are permitted into the "B"

pasture following seed-ripe, hoof action tramples mature seeds into the soil, thereby facilitating seed planting. The following year's "C" treatment of complete rest allows these seedlings to establish root systems and grow before growing-season livestock grazing commences again the following spring. This rest-rotation approach enables plants to maintain maximum vigor and thus recover more rapidly following grazing activity.

This summer grazing system helps establish adequate quantity and quality of forage and cover for a variety of wildlife species using upland and riparian habitats. For instance, high quality, early spring forage will be available for wild ungulates the spring following the "B" treatment. These rested pastures will become critical for elk and deer coming out of a negative energy balance from winter, as they get ready to calve and fawn. Standing herbaceous cover in pastures subject to "B" and "C" treatments provide valuable cover for ground nesting and ground brooding birds, as well as cover for small mammals and other wildlife. Critical food items such as seeds and insects also tend to be more abundant in these rested pastures. Periodic rest in upland pastures also helps maintain shrub (sagebrush) cover, important for browse as well as hiding and thermal cover for fawns, elk calves, and a variety of birds and other wildlife. Increased residual vegetation across the area will improve soil fertility, quality, stability, and moisture content which in turn will improve overall vegetation and habitat quality. Because of these values, season long and yearlong rested pastures remain unavailable from any type of agricultural harvest outside of scheduled grazing (e.g., haying, seed harvest).

Implementing an alternating-rest system in the riparian pastures, and limiting the annual use periods in the remaining winter pastures will capitalize cover values provided by riparian vegetation for cows with young calves, without causing long-term damage to riparian habitat or affecting the diverse array of wildlife species relying on these habitats. Limiting livestock use of riparian habitat will help preserve and restore bank stability and limit erosion, which will also benefit the fisheries resource associated with the Musselshell River. Restricting annual use to brief periods in other winter pastures will minimize long-term degradation of these areas. When implemented together, this summer and winter grazing system creates healthy, productive rangeland for cattle while maintaining diverse habitat values for wildlife in the form of quality forage and cover.

APPENDIX C

RAUNDAL COULEE CONSERVATION EASEMENT

HUNTING/PUBLIC ACCESS RULES

The Raundal Coulee Conservation Easement and Access Easement (hereafter, Raundal Coulee CE) is located primarily within FWP Deer/Elk Hunting Districts 410, and Antelope Hunting District 481. Land on the west side of the Musselshell is Deer/Elk and Antelope Hunting District 700.

- 1) The Raundal Coulee CE is open to public hunting, fishing, and trapping of all legally available game and furbearer species during Fish and Wildlife Commission established upland game bird, waterfowl, fishing, and big game hunting seasons. Wildlife viewing, shed-hunting, and other recreational activities are available throughout the year.
- 2) No reservations or written permission is required to access lands on or across the Raundal Coulee CE provided all other access terms are met.
- 3) Hunting and other recreational activity is permitted by **non-motorized only** access from public roads, authorized/designated trails, parking areas, and any other public land. Landowner reserves the right to close privately-owned authorized/designated trails to motorized use. Hunters must come prepared to retrieve harvested game (i.e., game cart, backpack, etc.). No ATVs/OHVs are permitted on the Raundal Coulee CE without Landowner permission. Users are encouraged to come with a detailed map of the area as not all boundaries may be properly marked. It is the user's responsibility to know where they are in relation to neighboring land. Users bringing stock (e.g., horses, mules) must use only certified weed seed-free hay.
- 4) No hunting permitted in the vicinity of ranch buildings or residences.
- 5) Overnight camping is permitted only on adjacent BLM/DNRC lands unless Landowner permission is granted otherwise. If camping on adjacent public lands, users must follow those respective agencies' camping regulations. No open fires permitted on the Raundal Coulee CE without Landowner permission.
- 6) The Landowner may deny access to an individual(s) for cause, ARM rule 12.4.205 (d). An example – intoxication, belligerence, or violent behavior, violation of Conservation Easement or standard BMA rules, etc.
- 7) Violation of any Raundal Coulee CE rules and/or State hunting regulations will be prosecuted. Convictions may result in the loss of Conservation Easement/Block Management access privileges in addition to other penalties. Violations can be reported to **1-800-TIP-MONT**.

APPENDIX D
RAUNDAL COULEE CONSERVATION EASEMENT
HUNTING/PUBLIC ACCESS MAP

